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THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1900.
Vol. 12, No. 28.

MARCH CIRCULATION.

W. B. Carr, Business Manager of The St.
Louis Republic, testifies before the
committee on the actual number of full and complete
copies of the daily and Sunday Republic
printed during the month of March, 1900,
all in regular editions, was as per schedule
below:

Date	Copies	Total
1	83,610	83,610
2	82,310	165,920
3	84,540	250,460
4	87,690	338,150
5	82,250	420,400
6	82,610	503,010
7	82,310	585,320
8	83,430	668,750
9	82,560	751,310
10	82,960	834,270
11	87,730	922,000
12	81,510	1,003,510
13	81,820	1,085,330
14	81,960	1,167,290
15	82,710	1,250,000
16	81,890	1,331,890
Total for the month	2,579,205	

Less all copies spotted in print-
ing, left over or filed. 69,322

Net number distributed. 2,509,883

Average daily distribution. 81,257

And said W. B. Carr further says that
the number of copies returned or reported
unclaimed during the month of March was
148 per cent.

W. B. Carr,
Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo.,
term expires April 25, 1901.

REFUSE BOXES.

The inclination of the Board of Public
Improvements to question the validity
of the ordinance authorizing refuse
boxes on the sidewalks of St. Louis re-
ceives the approval of the people. The
point that, though providing for public
work, the ordinance did not originate in
the Board of Public Improvements, as
required by the Charter, should be en-
forced.

Such boxes placed on busy thorough-
fares would be anything but an orna-
ment to the streets. St. Louis could
better bear the refuse which would be
cleaned up occasionally than the un-
sightly permanent obstruction which the
boxes would offer.

If the Board of Public Improvements
finds a way to save St. Louis from this
imposition it will deserve thanks.

THEIR SIMPLE CRED.

There is something amusingly charac-
teristic in the hungry solitude with
which Missouri Republicans are now
seeking to discover whether it is to be
the National Committee, Kerens or
Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock and
the Republican State Committee who will
disperse Federal patronage in Mis-
souri henceforth.

The problem promises to be solved, it
is believed, by means of the appoint-
ment of a successor to Webster Davis
as Assistant Secretary of the Interior.
It is thought that Mr. Hitchcock will
be allowed to name the winner if a Mis-
souri man is to be chosen and the
strongest Missouri candidate just now
is a Missouri man whom Mr. Kerens
turned down for the position of Collec-
tor of the Port of St. Louis. The
appointment of this candidate would mean
that Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock
and the State Committee, not Mr.
Kerens, stood next to the Washington
placard.

Upon which discovery great will be
the hosts of Missouri Republicans from
the shrine of Kerens to that of Hitch-
cock. For of this faith is the typical
Missouri Republican—that office is the
chief end of man and that gratitude is
a lively appreciation of favors to come.
All they ask now is to be certain as to
the identity of the pious dispenser—their
allegiance will then follow as surely as
the night the day.

FILTER BILL DYING.

With the end of the present session of
the Municipal Assembly next Tuesday
all legislation now before either branch
of that body will die. This means that
unless the filter bill now in the box of
the House Committee on Ways and
Means is reported and passed before
next Tuesday a new bill will have to
start afresh with the new session of the
Assembly and all the work already done
will have to be done over again.

This work is considerable. It in-
cludes the framing of a bill by a com-
mittee of the Board of Public Improve-
ments, its approval by the board, its
reading twice in the Council, its refer-
ence to committee, a public hearing on
it, another reading, its passage by the
Council, two readings and a public hear-
ing in the House of Delegates.

St. Louisans are strongly interested
in the filter bill. That a powerful citi-
zens' organization has been formed to
push the measure proves this. At two
public hearings the members of this or-
ganization turned out in strength to
plead for the bill.

The House of Delegates has had
charge of the bill since March 27 and
the Ways and Means Committee of the
House since March 30. The committee
has had ample time to inform itself con-
cerning the measure. A report should

have been made at the meeting last
Tuesday.

To not squander, the members of the
committee, if they are opposed to the
bill, will report it adversely and vote
against it on the floor of the House.

ASSIST THE INQUIRY.

Committee on the Judiciary and
certain other members of the upper
branch of the Municipal Assembly have
acted well within the lines of their duty
in bringing pressure to bear on Mayor
Ziegenhain to compel action on the re-
port of the February Grand Jury.

It was evident that the Mayor was
disposed to ignore the Grand Jury's
recommendation for the removal from
office of Supply Commissioner Meier and
for an investigation of Police Judge
Siderer's conduct on the bench, even in
the face of the fact that the Grand
Jury called on him in person and offered
to produce witnesses to substantiate
the truth of their charges. The
Mayor took the stand that the work of
the Grand Jury was "spite work" and
therefore it should not influence him to
punish the city officials whose conduct
was so severely criticized.

This was rather an autocratic position,
well calculated to cause further demoral-
ization in the public service in St.
Louis. It was in effect a notice to
Ziegenhain's constituents that the Mayor
was determined to protect them to the last,
no matter what grand juries might
recommend or public sentiment might
demand. And the one secret of the City
Committee's ability to force the Mayor to
action lies in the fact that the Council
itself has the authority to investigate
and remove city officials for cause. Were
this not the case it is safe to say that
the Council might have "prospered till
the cows came home" without influ-
encing the Mayor's "spite work."

No uncertainty as to the Mayor's in-
vestigation in these results, however, that
it would be well for these Councilmen and
for the members of the February Grand
Jury to see to it that the evidence in
the Meier and Siderer cases is fully
brought out and made public. Other-
wise there is danger of a false result-
ing in a whitewash. And what the people
want in these cases is the truth—
with appropriate action by the Mayor
based on the truth.

REAL TEST TO COME.

In the light of recent developments it
is not easy to believe that General
Roberts will be able to bring the war in
South Africa to a termination favorable
to the British arms in a shorter time
than six months from the present date.

There is now every indication that the
movement on Pretoria must be post-
poned until late in the spring, which is
the winter season in the Transvaal as
regards weather conditions. Roberts's
army is practically adrift, and British
agents are hurriedly buying in this
country the 30,000 horses necessary to
its effective mobility. It will be many
weeks before these horses are available
for campaign use. In the meantime,
about all that is left for Roberts to do
is to maintain his position at or near
Bloemfontein.

Judging from the present activity and
aggressiveness of the Boers, the British
advance to Pretoria will not by any
means be an undisputed holiday parade.
It is safe to say that there will be fight-
ing all along the line. It should be
equally reasonable to assume that the
Boer defense of Pretoria will be stub-
born and well-directed. The capital of
the Transvaal is thought by some au-
thorities to be almost impregnable. It
is known to be adequately stocked with
arms, heavy ordnance, ammunition and
commissary supplies.

To an unprejudiced outsider it would
seem that the British have yet their
most difficult proposition to face in the
war on the Boers. It is significant that
this view is frankly expressed by cer-
tain London military experts. Lord
Roberts has had an easy task getting to
Bloemfontein, and the jubilation over
its completion was out of proportion to
the importance of the achievement.
Getting from Bloemfontein to Pretoria
is where the severest test of British
generalship must be encountered.

ELECT A DEMOCRAT.

It was inevitable that the latter politi-
cal feud between Senator Cullum and
Governor Tanner should have so intensi-
fied the hostility existing between their
respective forces as to make Republican
harmony in Illinois impossible under ex-
isting conditions.

This truth is becoming especially
prominent now, with the war at its
height and every day bringing its story
of defeat for one or other of the two
powerful antagonists. It is significant
to note that there is never a battle
which is not followed by venomous
rancor in the breast of the vanquished.
There is no attempt at party acquies-
cence in the result of conventions—
knives and hatchets flash more fiercely
after than before. It is a war to the
death, not a sportsmanlike hunt in the
field of politics with handshaking and
mutual respect at the close.

With this destructive spirit aroused in
Republican bosoms, the opportunity for
Democratic advantage in Illinois was
never greater. With harmonious effort
under wise direction it should be cer-
tain that the next Illinois Legislature
will be Democratic in complexion. This
means that a Democrat will be elected
to succeed Shelby M. Cullum in the
United States Senate—surely a big
enough prize to stimulate Illinois Demo-
crats to their supremest endeavor. The
party at large looks confidently to the
Democracy of Illinois to establish this
record.

HAY CAN'T SEE IT.

No sensible man will attach impor-
tance to the declaration of Secretary of
State Hay that no evidence exists in the
consulate at Pretoria to sustain Meier.
No one ever contended that such evi-
dence existed in the consulate at Pretoria.
The evidence is in the hands of
ex-consul Macrum and consists of sev-
eral envelopes of the consular pattern
bearing waivers with "V. R." upon them
and stamped with declarations that they
were opened by the British censor.

By his peculiar declaration Secretary
Hay seems to insinuate that the evi-
dence is not authentic unless they are
in the files of the consulate, that, in the
possession of a private individual, they
cease to be evidence.

In this attitude Secretary Hay differs
from that taken by the American peo-
ple. They are willing to accept the evi-
dence whether it is in the files at Pretoria
or in the possession of ex-consul

Macrum. It is known that ex-consul
Macrum brought the envelopes to the
United States, while he was still consul,
to attract the attention of the State De-
partment to Great Britain's violation of
international law. That Macrum was
removed from his place does not change
matters.

Secretary Hay may close both his eyes
and declare, "I see no evidence," but
the American people will not follow suit.

DESERVE ATTENTION.

The resolutions adopted by the Anti-
Winehouse Crusade at the meeting Tues-
day deserve attention from all the agen-
cies to which they are addressed. The
Grand Jury now in session, Governor
Stephens, and the ministers and citi-
zens of St. Louis.

The resolutions place the blame for the
reported failure of the crusade upon the
Board of Police Commissioners and the
Executive Commissioner. The Febru-
ary Grand Jury reported concerning the
winehouse crusade that "in want of
cooperation exists between the Police
Commissioners on the one hand and the
Executive Commissioner on the other."

Whatever the cause of this want of
cooperation, an instant change should
be made. There is no room in St. Louis
for resorts that help men to ruin women
and women to ruin men. The Anti-
Winehouse crusaders have pointed out
to the authorities the places which have
fallen under censure. They have not
the keepers of these resorts face to face
and have denounced them. They have
done their full share and have insisted
at no hardship that would help them to
secure the success of their undertaking.
They deserve success.

The request of the High School Ath-
letic Association for a football ground,
a running track and a tennis lawn on
its grounds in Forest Park is moderate
considering that it might have asked for
a swimming tank, a rifle range and an
artificial ice rink.

Europe is talking of taking extreme
measures with the anarchists as a re-
sult of the attempted assassination of the
Prince of Wales. It is pleasant to
note that on one point at least the
world's Powers are in concert.

The five companies captured by the
Boers near Bloemfontein belonged to the
Royal Irish Fusiliers. The British in
South Africa appear to be practicing
the sound imperialistic tactics of put-
ting the colonial troops where the shot
falls heaviest.

Two sublimely have distanced their
competitors for permanent attachment
to the present Chief Executive of the
City of St. Louis: "The One-Candle-
Power Mayor" and "The Mayor Who
Had To."

The tactical device which Lord Rob-
erts will next employ against the Boers
is said to be a "concentric advance."
That departure should largely augment
the sale of English dictionaries in Pretoria.

Roberts's disinclination to take sec-
ond place on the ticket with McKinley
may be due to a humanitarian regard
for the disaster which rough riding
would cause to a chaste and delicate
horse.

About the best thing in connection
with the Bland colonies in the Senate
was the thought that the sturdy old
Missourian was one of those exceptional
suits that do not need to be emphasized.

According to Father Coffey, the police
are laboring under the mistaken idea
that if they abolish music from subse-
quent of the winehouse evil will then exist
so quietly that no one should object.

It will be well to assist the Mayor in
the investigation of Supply commis-
sioner Meier's office. He is so far-
gated with the work of expediting the
investigation, you know.

Kentucky promises now to speedily
settle down to a peaceful realization of
the fact that in Governors, as with other
blessings, it's possible to have too much
of a good thing.

Russia seems inclined to accommodate
little Japan in the matter of supplying
opportunity for a first-class slumby with
a more manly antagonist than the fire-
cracker Chink.

Laura Jean Libbey's heroines have no
copyright on becoming "delicious with
joy" since a Connecticut girl has just
gone mad with the delights of dancing.

The operations in the Philippines seem
to be as rough on the constitutions of
the soldiers as they are on the Constitu-
tion of the United States.

Is it an argument for holidaying that
a St. Louis returned from his vacation
to find that his wife and children
had deserted him?

The greater a man's disinclination to
do the right the greater the stress he
lays on technicalities such as requiring
"written charges."

The present urgent demand for horses
among the British in South Africa is
enough to drive the automobile green
with envy.

The present cold weather has not in-
jured peach and cherry blossoms, but
those on the Easter bonnet are in some
danger.

A palmist would probably readily dis-
cern that Lord Roberts's "line of com-
munication" forbodes him trouble.

Correspondents who liken the Boers
to the Cubans are throwing bouquets at
the Cubans.

Shame, Old Winter!

Shame, old Winter, shame! Shame!
Lamenting in the lap of Spring!
Even younger blood that dared
To bid thee go, and bid thee stay!
Wouldst thou be shamed for such a thing
As "go away" or "do you stay?"
Black and bitter, bent and gray!
Long enough you've had your day—
Go away!

Shame, old Winter! Why should you
Wrinkle-faced and bent of eye,
Come the dainty Spring to woo,
When your time is near to do?
Go away! Go away!
Spring will wed with summer gay!
All that's left you is to pay—
Go away!

RIPLY D. SAUNDERS.

AGREEMENT WITH
CHEROKEES SIGNED.

Accepted Unanimously by the In-
dian Nations' Delegates and
the Dawes Commission.

IT COVERS EVERY QUESTION.

Allocation of Lands and Dispo-
sition of Townships Are Pre-
sented For Tribal Govern-
ment to Be Abolished.

The Republic, New York, April 12.—The new agree-
ment has been signed by the United States
and the Cherokee Nation. The signers are:
J. B. Bell, Percy W. Hill, Jesse Cochran
and Benjamin J. Hildreth, delegates on
the part of the Cherokee Nation, and
the Dawes Commission, on behalf of the United
States.

This agreement will be sent to the Senate
at once, with the recommendation of the
Secretary of the Interior that it be ratified
by Congress. After that ratification it will
be submitted also to a popular vote of the
Cherokee Nation, to be called by the
chief of the nation, and by that body
the vote of that election it will become
law.

There is no doubt that the new agree-
ment will be ratified promptly by Congress,
as it has received the unanimous approval
of the Dawes Commission and the Sec-
retary of the Interior, and all the Cherokee
delegates.

It is the most comprehensive agreement
yet made with any Indian tribe, and covers
the part of the nation's territory. The
two great features of the agreement, the
allocation of lands and the disposition
of townships, have been adjusted finally
in a manner satisfactory to all con-
cerned.

All the lands are to be allotted to Chero-
kee citizens. They will receive in the
first instance eighty acres each, and the
remaining lands will be used to enable
for that purpose the nation to get down
to the bottom of the land, and to make
a final allotment of land to all citizens.
The lands allotted to minors are free-
hold lands, and the nation will be bound
to pay for the land with the taxes on
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